

# The Saturday Evening Post.

VOLUME I.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 9, 1822.

NUMBER 32.

PRINTED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,  
No. 53 MARKET STREET,  
Four doors below Second st.—north side.

## CONDITIONS.

The *Saturday Evening Post* is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year; payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert at advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

## SONG.

Tune—*Jessie the Flower o' Dumblaw.*

Thou' tender the rose, and tho' modest and lovely,  
Yet there is a flower can rival it still,  
So smiling and gay, so artless and bonny,  
Is Hannah, the maid at the foot of the hill.

Thou' gay is the lark, and tho' tender and cheerful,  
Yet she is as cheery, and garrulous still,  
And smiling and gay, so artless and bonny,  
Is Hannah, the maid at the foot of the hill.

Her eye so expressive, her features so winning,  
With feelings of pleasure this bosom can fill,  
So smiling and gay, so artless and bonny,  
Is Hannah, the maid at the foot of the hill.

But far from her presence I hasten away,  
Or fondly I'll own in each glance is a spell,  
For smiling and gay, so artless and bonny,  
Is Hannah, the maid at the foot of the hill.

ALEXANDER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1822.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

## On the Death of Colonel Tatham.

Ah! generous TATHAM, how unblest  
By fate, old proves the lot of those,  
Who build within their Country's breast  
The fickle hope of sweet repose.

Who vainly dream of just rewards,  
The meed to crown declining years,  
While claims their Country's disregard,  
Nor deeds, nor name, nor worth revives.

Then, forc'd in foreign climes to roam,  
Their aggravated wrongs to drown,  
Far from their friends and native home,  
Pining beneath sad fortune's frown.

In search of some sequester'd vale,  
By base ingratitude they're driv'n—  
While there, each woe their heart's assail:  
Woes unassuag'd, till freed by Heaven.

And if, perchance, at home they dwell,  
How keen's the anguish that they feel—  
Their poignant woes but few can tell;  
Their wounds, alas! there's none can heal.

Yet Time shall yield to them the prize,  
Long in oblivion's urn entomb'd—  
Then shall the injur'd Patriot rise,  
To base neglect no longer doom'd.

Such, TATHAM! thy reward shall be,  
When Justice shall due tribute give—  
And thro' a long Eternity,  
Thy well-earn'd Fame shall ever live!

BLOCKLEY BARD.

## I LOVE ONLY THEE.

Believe not the slanders that envy may frame,  
But on, when the past you review,  
That though malice may couple reproach with his name,  
I can love, dearly love, only thee.

Dear Maria, thy Edwin is true,  
I will own that my heart flutters gaily awhile,  
At every fair face that I see;  
But, tho' ever delighted with woman's sweet smile,  
I can love, dearly love, only thee.

Rejoice not that festive joys may detain,  
Thy lover while from thy arms,  
For each sparkling goblet he ventures to drain,  
He whispers a toast to thy charms.

I will own that, when friendship and evening unite,  
I join in such revels with glee,  
But thy smiles can alone give me lasting delight,  
For I love, dearly love, only thee.

WOODWORTH.

## GREECE.

The following version of some beautiful French lines, which appeared in the London Morning Chronicle, is copied from that journal:

Rise!—From these heights thine eye reposes on,  
View'st thou those waves that chafe the angry sea?  
'Tis Salamis! Those fields are Marathon!  
Those mountains are the fam'd Thermopylae!  
What fruitful memories do these plains inspire!  
Those rocks have glory, and those waves a name;  
And e'en the very air we breathe respires  
Is life with immortality and fame.

In each hoarse bellow, which upon the shore  
Exhausts its fury, in the water's roar,  
A God inspiring, breathes a solemn sound,  
And bids these sacred echoes wake around,  
For injured Greece—the animating cry,  
Forward to Glory, Vengeance, Liberty!

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

## CHARADE.

My first produced contention  
Mongst ancient fabled maids,  
My second I'll but mention,  
As serving different trades;  
My whole is in the country found,  
And sought by youths for miles around.

ALYIAKO.

## Moral and Religious.

### ON INORDINATE DESIRES.

The moth, allured by the brightness of the candle, plays around the flame, until at last it is consumed with heat: a fit emblem of those unwary ones who play round the verge of evil, until at length they precipitate themselves to infamy and ruin.

The fly and many other winged insects have the same propensity of hovering round any luminous body, and frequently die by the heat which is inseparable from that brightness they so much desire; but none of them all, so frequently find their fate in the blaze as the moth, which is almost as sure to perish by the candle as to perceive its light. The moth feeds chiefly upon cloth and woollen stuffs, and is an animal of so delicate a texture that a slight touch crushes it to pieces; it is, therefore, the last creature in the world to sustain the attack of so terrible an enemy as fire; yet this enemy in the resemblance of a friend courts it to draw near, and afterwards works its inevitable destruction.

What an unhappy state is theirs who will not take warning by the end of others, nor avoid the mischiefs which have proved fatal to many.

What number have experienced the same fate with the insect we have been describing! And yet what numbers are daily running on in the same manner, to their ruin, sporting with vice and folly, and, as it were, making danger their play fellow. All these cannot, or will not see, "THAT THE END OF ALL THINGS IS DEATH." They will go on from one step to another, until at last it is too late to recede: then they must sink in the gulf of misery, and only leave fresh examples behind them of what was already enough known, but always too little regarded.

Shun therefore all temptation if you are wise; and be not deceived by appearances. Vice, folly, and danger, often lurk under the most inviting forms—but try the tree—not by its appearance, but by its fruit you shall know it.

'Sweetest leaves the rose adorn,  
Yet beneath them lurks the thorn;  
Fair and flowery is the brake,  
Yet he hides the speckled snake.'

Consider and beware, for he that would avoid sorrow must be wary in his steps, and he who would shun misfortune must be careful to take wisdom for his companion.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

## THE MISCELLANIST—No. 3.

Another evil that has gained much ascendancy among us, though somewhat allied to the subject of my last essay, Detraction, is, when compared with it, almost harmless. This, ever since my recollection, has went by the appellation of "NEIGHBOURHOOD TALK." It is generally employed in the canvassing of affairs of a private nature, in which it is not at all interested. It lays claim to high antiquity—long use seems to have given it general approbation, and custom has constituted it a law. It boasts of universal prevalence, and is claimed as a privilege common to all. Though it amounts to nothing sinful or dangerous, yet it sometimes excites transitory trepidation, and disturbs the smooth and steady stream of tranquil life. Certain it is, that there is something in it extremely idle, and culpably officious. It is so odious in my view, that I cannot sufficiently condemn it, and consider that it deserves the reprobation of all.

No sooner does a circumstance of an unusual nature occur in a private family, the members of which would wish it kept in the most profound secrecy, than by some unaccountable miracle, some one, next door, or over the way, gets a hint of it, and then the chance is no better than if it were published in the public newspapers. For, in conformity with the good old rule, (which it were criminal to violate,) he communicates it to his neighbours, acquaintances, relations, &c. &c.; who without fail, drop all ordinary business, and immediately commence an investigation of the matter from the Alpha to the Omega of it, and a circulation of it from house to house, through all the streets and bye-ways to their very utmost ramifications. It has, indeed, seemed to me that some would sacrifice property to a vast amount, their reputation, their all, for the sake of gratifying this despicable indulgence.

For my part, I always conceived that when I was employed about my own business, I had enough to do—and when I forsook that to attend to my neighbour's, I immediately became involved in litigious ruptures, difficulties thickened around me, and I found, by sad experience, that I had indeed forsaken the path of virtue, and of peace. I'll warrant that the story of my neighbour's marrying a woman, beneath him or above him, his wife's pride, his dishonest failure, his "queer ways," his, &c. &c. does not receive any brightening from me—Pretty well if it meet with civility, let alone suffered to make a further advance on the road of circulation by means of my assistance.

I can fully testify that the observance of these

my principles and rule, during the greater period of my early career has much contributed to the peace of my mind, and also to my temporal as well as spiritual interest—which rule I heartily recommend to the practice of all, with ardent wishes for their success, happiness, and prosperity.

## SPRING.

"Come gentle spring! ethereal mildness, come!  
And from the bosom of yon drooping cloud,  
While music wakes around, veiled in a shower  
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend."

Escaped from the grasp of Winter, the king of storms and sternness, we find ourselves again, in other times, standing on the borders of the realms of Spring. Yes, she comes, the lovely maid of flowers and songs, to clothe the withered landscape in new beauties; to throw her green mantle over the dusky wood, and recall to long deserted bowers the merry birds. She comes, the emblem of youth and gaiety, with smiles of mirth and lightsome step.

"To dance upon the joyous earth—"  
recalling to the aged the scenes, the songs, the living pictures, of gone by realities; reminding mankind of those pleasures, the recollections of which are yet glowing in his bosom, and breathing in the soul of youth a thousand new and tender ideas. She comes, to bid the happy farmer lay up his sleigh and gun, and prepare to take time by the forelock, as the approaching season demands his husbandry, and soon he will be heard whistling as he repairs his fences, and looks abroad over his pasture and grain fields, with many a delightful anticipation of abundant crops. And she comes, to clothe the cheek of beauty in a lovelier dress, to light up her eyes with a more brilliant sparkle, and what is more consoling, more delightful, more full of promise still, to soften the heart, and shed through her soul the wishes, thoughts, and tenderness of love.—It is true, as says the poet of the seasons:

"As yet, the trembling year is unconformed,  
And Winter still, at eve, resumes the breeze."

March has doubtless many a blustering story to tell us about her predecessor; and April is a changeable flirt, that dresses fine on one day and smiles on all, and the next puts on her weeds and frets the hour away in cheerlessness and gloom; but smiling, honest, all promising May, how soon she follows, scattering garlands and carpeting the fields, until

"Moist, bright and green the landscape smiles around."

Winter braces the nerves and sharpens the appetite; he has his pleasures, but make the best of him and still he seems a dull, a joyless companion whom we are heartily glad to shake off. We become weary of his sterility and sameness, and if he even varies his appearance, we are almost constrained to say to him, as Kolia said to his enemies, "We do not want the change that you would give us." But Spring glows in all that is various and pleasing; like the morning of human life her march is towards maturity, gathering sweets as she treads lightly on, dreaming not of Autumn, for summer is before her; never gazing towards wintry skies—she was her sire, and, like the Phoenix, she has just sprung new born from his ashes.

Shall we pause to moralize in the first blush of this sweet season? We live to be happy. Let us know ourselves, for this is wisdom, and wisdom is the parent of all substantial enjoyment. What shall we then say. These changing seasons have a warning voice, they warn us we must change. Nature is blowing with new graces, but her winter left no vacant seats around the friendly fire-side—are they who ramble ever the fields with us in other springs still standing by our side? No, many a link in friendship's chain has been broken since that landscape braced of dewy flowers. I know it by yon sable mantle that hangs carelessly about a youthful mourner. There was one whose being was dearer to that youth than life, but—the grave—I will not mention it again; yet who knows that this is not the last Spring that shall ever smile for us!

But directly we shall see vegetation begin; the warm showers will descend by day, and the dew will nourish, by night, the dormant seeds of the fields, until they spring up luxuriantly,—from this we may learn charity. How much we receive gratuitously! how bounteous is heaven, and, as if to teach humility to the proud and bigoted, the favours of the skies come down impartially on all, the powers that be, seem, in these words of Providence, to know no distinction. Shall we then, who receive thus freely, shall we not freely give?

The hum of the little bee will be heard soon; we shall see how zealously he sets himself to work to gather in his winter store; let his vigilance teach us industry. Can we not look forward as far as the bee? Is our knowledge or our wisdom more limited than his? and do we not know that to us, as to him, is coming the day when we can no longer work? Let us then set about whatever business we have to do with redoubled diligence, and endeavour to vie with this little monarch of Spring.

But hark! are the birds not already singing? perchance it was the schoolboy whistling as he passed my window; but troops of happy songsters will soon enliven, with native minstrelsy, the woods and meads. Let us learn from these to be happy! They rejoice not, they thankfully enjoy the sunshine and the breeze that heaven bestows, and all their songs are gladness. Be it so with us, for when

"All nature smiles, oh why should we be sad."

[Empirium.]

## SKETCH OF CLARINDA.

Clarinda was the only child of a wealthy merchant, who placed all his happiness in the expectations of her merit, and the reward of it. Nature had encouraged him in that expectation, by giving her a very liberal portion of her favours; and he determined to improve it by every means which the fondness of a parent could suggest to him. But, unfortunately for Clarinda, her father's good intentions were not guarded by a judgment equally good; for it happened to her, as it too often does in the education of young women, that his endeavours were rather directed to grace her person, than to adorn her mind; and whatever qualifications he might wish the latter to possess, he seemed solicitous only of such as might recommend the former. Dress, dancing, and music, were the whole of her accomplishments, and they so immediately softened the natural effeminacy of her mind, that she contracted an aversion to every kind of reading, which did not represent the same softness of manners. Every hour which was not appropriated to one of these accomplishments, was spent in the enervating practice of reading novels and romances, of which Claria

was her favourite, and the hero of it continually in her head.

Whilst Clarinda was thus accomplishing herself, the father was studying to reward the merits of his daughter with a husband suitable to her rank and fortune. Nor was he long unsuccessful in his care; for Theodore, the son of a neighbouring gentleman in the country, was chosen for this honour. But though all who knew him declared him worthy of it, unhappily for Clarinda, she alone thought otherwise. For notwithstanding he loved her with a sincerity hardly to be equalled, yet as he did not approach her in heroic, nor first break his passion to her in shady groves, he was not the hero she expected; in short, he was not the hero which Claria had impressed on Claria's imagination; but what was still more unfortunate, Theodore's valet was completely so. That happy hero was a Frenchman, who to an imagination little less romantic than Claria's, had added all the fantastic levity of his country, which, happening first to discover itself in those very shades which she used to meditate on the hero of Claria, so captivated her heart with Monsieur Antoine, the valet, that her imagination instantly annihilated every circumstance of his rank and fortune, and added every enchanting accomplishment to his mind and person.

It was not long before Clarinda gave Antonio (for so she chose to soften the unharmonious name of Antoine) to understand, that love like death levels all distinctions.

Antonio, who had been almost as conversant with romances as Clarinda, received the first intimations of the lady's passion for him with a transport that had less surprise than joy in it; and from the first discovery of it there arose an intercourse between them, which entirely defeated the pretensions of Theodore, and confirmed Clarinda's passion for his valet.

## Intrepidity of an American Officer.

General — was engaged on a tour to the north-west, sometime since the late war, for the purpose, (among other objects) of selecting and obtaining from the Indians a site for a military post. He was attended by a small party, and they were unarmed. Before he had succeeded in his object, the Indians conceived a design of murdering him and his party, and they accordingly fixed the time for carrying their purpose into execution. A trader who resided on the spot, communicated the plot to the general, and proposed, as the only possible chance of escape, that he should take shelter in his house, supposing that he might perhaps have interest with them sufficient to keep them from breaking into his house to perpetrate the intended massacre. The general received the intelligence—his own observation of the countenances and movements of the Indians, left him no room to doubt its correctness—but he was unwilling to accept the offer of the trader. He thought it would derogate from the character he had obtained, to leave his tent and take shelter in a private house. His situation was perilous.

The hour had almost arrived, and there was no possibility of escape or defence. In this extremity he determined on a bold experiment. With the aid of the trader, though not without difficulty, he succeeded in collecting the chiefs in council, but their menacing countenances gave evidence of the determination they had formed. At that critical moment, the assembly exhibited a most interesting scene.

The General with his little handful of men, all unarmed, in the heart of the Indian country, was surrounded by many times their own number of Indians determined on the work of death, equipped for the horrid purpose, and waiting only for the signal of onset.

The General arose with composure. He told them the object of his visit—that their happiness was also contemplated. That he came among them as among brothers. He had brought no forces, nor even arms with which to defend himself. You see, said he, I have nothing but this, stretching out his hand with his cane. He reminded them that he was in the midst of their people, and he looked to them for protection. They had listened with increasing attention to his discourse thus far. But here they would no longer remain in silent attention. They leaped from their seats, and rushing to him with all the ardour of friendship, they caught him in their arms—hugged him; gave him every assurance of protection, and during his stay among them, fully realized their promises.

The result of this affair was highly creditable to the parties. But the principal object of introducing it here, is to illustrate the beneficial effects of pacific measures.

## POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

From the *Perry Anecdotes*.  
Mr. Fordyce, in his *Dialogues on Education*, relates the following striking incident, which he says occurred in a neighboring state. A jeweller, a man of good character and considerable wealth, having occasion to leave home on business at some distance, took with him a servant. He had with him some of his best jewels and a large sum of money. This was known to the servant, who urged by cupidity, murdered his master on the road, rifled him of his jewels and money, and suspending a

large stone round his neck, threw him into the nearest canal.

With the booty he had thus gained, the servant set off to a distant part of the country, where he had reason to believe neither he nor his master were known. There he began to trade; at first in a very humble way, that his obscurity might screen him from observation; and in the course of many years, seemed, by the natural progress of business, to rise into wealth and consideration; so that his good fortune appeared at once the effect and reward of industry and virtue. Of these he counterfeited the appearance so well, that he grew into great credit, married into a good family, and was admitted into a share of the government of the town. He rose from one post to another, till at length he was chosen chief magistrate. In this office he maintained a fair character, and continued to fill it with no small applause, both as governor and judge; until one day as he presided on the bench with some of his brethren, a criminal was brought before him who was accused of murdering his master. The evidence came out fully; the jury brought in their verdict that the prisoner was guilty, and the whole assembly waited the sentence of the president of the court with great suspense.

The president appeared to be in unusual disorder and agitation of mind; his color changed often; at length he arose from his seat, and descending from the bench, placed himself close to the unfortunate man at the bar, to the small astonishment of all present. "You see before you," said he, addressing himself to those who sat on the bench with him, "a striking instance of the just awards of heaven, which, this day, after thirty years concealment, presents to you a greater criminal than the man just now found guilty." He then made a full confession of his guilt, and of all its aggravations. "Nor can I feel," continued he, "any relief from the agonies of an awakened conscience, but by requiring that justice be forthwith done against me in the most public and solemn manner."

We may easily suppose the amazement of all the assembly, and especially of his fellow judges. However, they proceeded upon his confession to pass sentence upon him, and he died with all the symptoms of a penitent mind.

## A PRUSSIAN STORY—By BUNSLACK.

The count de Pelzer, an officer in the Prussian service, was the only son of a widow near sixty years of age. He was handsome, brave to an excess, and deeply in love with Mademoiselle de Benskow. She was in her eighteenth year, gentle, pretty, and born with an extreme sensibility. Her lover, just turned of twenty, was loved with a passion equal to his own, and the day was fixed to make them happy. It was the 20th of June, 1778.

The Prussian troops are always ready to take the field; and the 19th of June, at 10 o'clock at night, the Count's regiment received orders to march at midnight for Sillesia. He was at Berlin, and his mistress at a country house four leagues from the town. He set off consequently without seeing her; and he wrote to her from the first place where he stopped, that it was impossible for him to live without her, that it was essential to his happiness that she should follow him immediately; and that they should be married in Sillesia. He wrote at the same time to her brother, who was his most intimate friend, to plead his cause with her parents. She set out, accompanied by this brother, and by her lover's mother. Never did the sands of Brandenburg appear so heavy as to this charming girl; but at length the journey ended, and she arrived at the town of Horstadt—it was in the morning, and "never," said her brother to me, "did my eyes see a woman lovelier than my sister." The exercise of the journey had added lustre to her bloom, and her eyes painted what passed in her heart. But, O human prospects! how deceitful are you? How near is the moment of wretchedness to the moment of felicity? The carriage is stopped to let pass some soldiers, who, advancing with slow steps, bore in their arms a wounded officer. The tender heart of the young lady was affected at the sight; she little expected that it was her lover. Some Austrian strangers had approached this town, and the young Count went on to repulse them. Burning to distinguish himself, he rushed with ardour before his troop, and fell the victim of his unhappy impetuosity.

To describe the situation of this unfortunate young woman, would be to insult at once your heart and your imagination. Her lover is placed in his bed; his mother is at his feet, and his mistress holds his hand. "O Charlotte," cried he, opening a dying eye—he wanted to speak; but a voice broke and he melted into tears. His tone had pierced the soul of his mistress; she lost her reason, and—"No—I will not survive you!" cried she, quite frantic, and seizing a sword. They dashed her, and he made a sign with his hand that they should bring her to his bedside. She came; he grasped her arm; and after two painful efforts to speak, he says with a sob, "Live my Charlotte, to comfort my mother,"—and expired. When I passed through Berlin in July 1777, the unfortunate had not recovered her senses.



**DRY GOODS,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
THE Subscriber has just opened, and will be opening every few days, FRESH GOODS of different kinds, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for cash or good paper.  
Irish Linen, of 4-4 and 7-8.  
Sheetings of various kinds and qualities.  
Gingham, plaid and stripe.  
Capes of Nankin and Canton.  
Furniture Chintz, of different kinds, qualities and patterns.  
Calicoes, a great variety.  
Waterloo Shawls, figured and plain, a variety of patterns.  
Silks, of different kinds and qualities.  
Flannels, red, yellow, white and green.  
Red and green Baizes, Tartan Plaids.  
Sewing Silks, English, India and Italian.  
Drapery, for table and other uses.  
Suspenders, of all sizes and qualities.  
Umbrellas and Parasols.  
Pocket and Neck Hkerfs.  
Hosiery of different kinds.  
Cambric and Book Muslins.  
Figured and plain Bombazets.  
Ribbons, of various kinds and qualities.  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves.  
Fins by the pack or pound.  
Flag, Bandanae and other Hkerfs.  
Domestic Muslins, from 12 cents to 50.  
Coverlids and Counterpanes, of different kinds.  
Checks, of different kinds and qualities.  
Bed Ticking, from 25 cents to 75.  
Cloths & Cassimeres, of different kinds, qualities and colours, from 50 cents to \$10.  
Blankets, from 64 to 144.  
3 and 4-Point Blankets, of superior qualities.  
**CHEAP CARPETING.**  
He has also on hand, CARPETING of different kinds and qualities, of Kidderminster, Venetian and Domestic, and will open in a few days some elegant new patterns, with a general assortment of Carpet Bindings.  
Orders will be punctually attended to, and goods sent with care. Apply at No. 48 Market street, two doors below Second, and next door to the Washington Museum.  
March 9—edw. JESSE SHARPLESS

**AFTER TO-DAY,**  
TICKETS in the following splendid scheme, which positively draws on the 17th of April next, advance to \$5—until that time they may be procured at—  
**FORTUNE'S HOME,**  
17 CHESTNUT STREET,  
At the present price of \$5.50 each:  
**Union Canal Lottery—10th Class.**  
ARCHIBALD McINTYRE, Manager.  
1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000  
2 " " 5,000 " 5,000  
10 " 1,000 " 10,000  
20 " 500 " 10,000  
100 " 100 " 10,000  
200 " 50 " 5,000  
500 " 20 " 5,000  
6500 " 4 " 5,000  
Also for sale as above, TICKETS in the PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY, which draws again on Monday, the 18th inst—present price, \$7.  
**SCHEME:**  
\$15,000 8,000  
5,000 2,000  
1,000, 500, 100, &c.  
Tickets and Shares for sale at  
**P. CANFIELD'S**  
Pennsylvania State Lottery Office,  
No. 127, CHESTNUT STREET,  
Nearly opposite and between the Post-Office and United States Bank.  
The CASH will be paid for all Prizes sold at the above Office, as soon as drawn. Orders (post paid) for tickets or shares, in either or all, of the above Lotteries, that fully received and promptly attended to—and Clubs dealt with on the most favourable terms. The original of all Share Tickets, sold at the above Office, will be deposited in the hands of the Manager for the security of the Purchaser.  
March 9—4f

**SILVIERA & BROWNE.**  
WOODEN DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 83 South Second street, most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, they will furnish every article in their line of business on the most reasonable terms.  
**ON HAND,**  
A handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, together with a variety of Ready made Pantalons and Vests.  
Also, a fine assortment of Tartan Plaid Cloaks, which will be disposed of very low for cash.  
Jan 3—4f

**BALM OF COLUMBIA.**  
An important recent Chemical discovery.  
THE ladies and gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. This balm will most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow healthy and thick. J. O. is well aware that many fraudulent and imitative Oils, &c. have been imposed on the public, and therefore prejudice will be severe against his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons that such a thing exists in nature as a certain preventive against the loss of hair. This valuable balm will cause whiskers and beards to grow rapidly. No danger need be apprehended to the human system by the application of this capillary restorative. The public may rest assured that it helps nature, and is perfectly harmless.  
Prepared and sold, at \$1 a pint, or 50 cents for a half pint bottle, by JOHN OLDIDGE, No. 534 South Front street, Philadelphia.  
**RECOMMENDATION.**  
WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we have, in various cases, used the Balm of Columbia, lately discovered by John Oldridge, of Philadelphia, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also as a restorative. We, therefore, feel assured of its excellence, and consider it valuable and well worthy the attention of the public. In testimony whereof, we have added our respective signatures, and given it our warmest recommendation.  
Abraham J. Robinson, 55 South Front street.  
Cromwell French, 1 Taylor's alley, 8 Front st.  
John Fish, Plum street, between 3d and 4th.  
John Cook, 35 Penn street.  
Jan 26—4f

**SPANISH HIDES.**  
THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his establishment, No. 80 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, (the stand formerly occupied by James Molony,) a fresh and extensive supply of SPANISH HIDES, in fine order, and of an excellent quality, weighing from 15 to 35 lbs. which he will sell at fair prices, for cash or acceptances—and all kinds of Leather will be taken at the highest prices, in exchange for Hides.  
DAVID COGGINS,  
Jan 19—4f

**BENJAMIN RICHARDSON.**  
Cutter, from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutter, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Pen-Knives, razors, and warranted good. Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles. Old Files re-cut and made as new.  
Jan 6—4f

**Miscellaneous.**  
**LATE FROM MEXICO.**  
By late papers from Mexico, which have been received in Washington city, it appears that the whole of that kingdom is independent, and tranquilly proceeding to organize its government.  
The manner of electing deputies does not very essentially differ from that prescribed by the constitution of Spain. It is made imperative on some of the provinces to choose one deputy from among the secular clergy, one from the army, and one either a magistrate, a lawyer or a literary man. Mexico is moreover obliged to send a miner and a nobleman; Guadalajara, a merchant; Vera Cruz, a merchant; Puebla, a mechanic, Nueva Biscayza, a farmer; and so forth.  
The deputies were to meet in Mexico, on the 13th of February, 1822, to deliver their certificates to the Regency on the 15th, and the Congress was to assemble on the 24th of that month.  
As soon as the deputies meet, they are to be divided into two bodies of equal numbers, and with the same powers, so that the law which originate in one chamber may be revised in the other.  
By the 12th article of the treaty of Iguala, all the inhabitants of New Spain, without any distinction, Europeans, Africans, and Indians, are declared to be citizens, and may hold any office according to their merit.

It is said that the Mexican Commodore, Cortes, arrived at Washington on Thursday evening, charged with a commission of importance from his government. He left the city of Mexico 40 days ago, and Vera Cruz about 30 days since. The fortress of San Juan de Ulloa was still in possession of the Spaniards; but the Spanish troops in Mexico were about to be embarked for Spain.—The whole country was tranquil.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**  
Intelligence from South America has been received, that the celebrated General Devereux, the former Commander of the British legion in the service of the Colombian Republic, is under arrest at Caracas, for having whipped the Vice President of the Congress of Colombia.  
An official despatch from the Patriot General Montilla, states, that at the capture of Cartagena, he had taken several millions of dollars, 3500 quintals of gunpowder, 1500 quintals of lead, 3000 stand of arms, and a full park of artillery.  
The Congress of Colombia, as an evidence of their gratitude for the eminent services of Gen. Bolivar, have resolved to found a city, which is to bear his name.—This is intended as a future seat of government of the Republic.  
The merchants of Cuba have held a public meeting, in order to devise the most effectual means to check the progress of the numerous buccaners who infest their coast, at which upwards of \$20,000 were subscribed. It was intended to fit out two corvettes and a brig, as letters of marque, and great hopes were entertained that piracy would soon be a very bad business.

**ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.**  
On the 14th ult. an attempt was made by Green, (who has been convicted of the murder of one of the convicts in the State Prison, but on whom sentence has not yet been passed) to break out of the jail in Boston. The following are given as the correct particulars of the attempt.  
Green is confined on the second floor of the county jail. Opposite to his room, on the other side of the entry, Chisby is confined in chains, being under sentence of death for highway robbery. By some unaccountable means, Green, who is an extremely ingenious workman, got possession of the blade of a knife, which he secretly tempered in his fire, and a fork with one prong. The door of the cell is made of oak and clamped with iron; bolted above and below, and fastened besides with dogs and a large bar reaching across the door, and locked with a large padlock. By means of his knife, Green was enabled to cut a hole in the door sufficiently large to admit his hand to pass through, and with the prong of the fork crooked for the purpose, he contrived to pick open the padlock. He then cut a stick from a broom and with it forced back the dogs and the bolts above and below. He then found himself free in the entry, between two cells. He then determined to effect the escape of Chisby, he being an old friend and fellow-convict. He easily picked the locks and drew the bolts of his door, and on entering his room he told him that he had come to release him. He (C.) being in irons asked him how he could get rid of the "darnies," and even when they were off, how they could escape through the wall, as the stones were every where fastened with iron clamps.—As to the chains, he answered, they can be easily broken; and with a piece of iron which he had taken off the side of his door, he forced off the mussy bars, which are fastened with long spikes to the planks, and began to extract the stones from the wall. It being now about half past 9 o'clock, one of the keepers had just returned home and was walking along the platform, on the outside of the prison. Observing a light in Chisby's room through the blanket, with which the grating of the windows was covered, to prevent the access of the cold air, he ordered it to be put out. This was done; but thinking he heard a noise he continued near, listened at the window, and overheard a conversation among the prisoners, as to the route they would take out of town. The jailer was immediately called, the whole plot was detected; Green was ordered to his room, and is now confined with case-hardened irons so that he will hardly be able to make new experiments in the way of exercising his ingenuity.

**From the Albany Register of Feb. 27.**  
**A Machine for cleaning Clover Seed.**  
We have been called upon to view a machine or mill for hulling and cleaning Clover seed, invented by Mr. John Bolton, of Warren, in Herkimer County; and for which he has obtained a patent. It is of simple and cheap construction, and in operation will require a water power equal to that which is required for a run of stone. It may be erected by itself, or applied to the spindle of another mill, in which case it will not cost more than 30 or 40 dollars. With the application of the power above mentioned, it will clean one bushel of seed in an hour. This machine has been tried, during the last year, and found to answer the purpose contemplated by the inventor, whose ingenuity and enterprise deserve the patronage of the Agricultural interest.

**Indians in Florida.**—Captain Bell, acting agent for the Indians in Florida, gives a list of their settlements, which amounts to thirty-five, and he supposes that their whole population does not exceed five thousand souls. He suggests the propriety of endeavouring to obtain from them a cession of the country on the sea-coast, to prevent their settlements from becoming the resort of pirates and smugglers, &c.—the most abandoned of all nations, who keep up a communication between the Islands and Cuba, excite dissatisfaction, violate our laws, and escape with impunity, from the country. And our refugee slaves aim for their settlements, with a view of escaping to the neighbouring islands.

**Cotton,** of a superior quality, is said to have been produced, in the last season, in the eastern part of Illinois. The quantity appears to have been considerable, and it is stated that arrangements are making to go extensively into the cultivation of this rich staple of our country; and they calculate on being able to raise it as cheaply as in any other part of the United States. If the crop succeeds, it will produce no small revolution in the condition of things among us.—ib.

**Canada.**—There are many indications of the prevalence of a revolutionary spirit in these colonies. The executive and legislative bodies are frequently at variance, and speak to and of one another pretty plainly. A certain John Richardson, a member of the council in Lower Canada, lately said in his place, "how can we rescind our resolutions when there is a secret committee sitting in the house of assembly, which is, perhaps, deliberating on the appointment of a governor of their choice on the removal of the person now in the castle, and putting their own in his place." The house of assembly warmly took up this matter—it was a high contempt of the house, a manifest breach of its rights, privileges, &c. and requested the governor to dismiss and punish the said Richardson—but he refused to comply with the request of the house.

**Resolved,** That we consider the practice of soliciting the votes of electors, by the candidates for public office, either from favour or by flattery, promises, entertainment, treats, or rewards, as anti-republican in its principle, injurious to the public peace, interest, and morals; troublesome, degrading, and corrupting, to the candidate; and we do resolve that we will withhold our support from those who shall resort to such practices in future.

**Cabbaging.**—Some villain broke into a Tailor's shop in Springfield, Mass. one night last week, and plundered it of all that was valuable—not even leaving the old goose that had been kept sitting hot in the family of Mr. Thimble for many, many years.

**Bold and ingenious villainy.**—A short time since a fellow called at the house of Mr. D. a sea captain in the Cuba trade, whose long absence and situation he had learned by some means. Enquiring for Mrs. D. he asked 'her if her husband had arrived, or she had heard from him—told her he saw him in Havana, where captain D. had accidentally come, and purchased a box of china, &c. from an Indianman wrecked near that port; and as he was not bound directly home, had sent the goods to Mrs. D. by the informant—had some fine birds and fruit he intended to send, &c.—but the vessel sailing unexpectedly, the honest man had come off without a letter or any thing else from capt. D. but the china ware, which his lady could have on payment of five dollars freight and charges. The fellow regretted the disappointment of Mrs. D. in the fruit and birds, and kindly pressed upon her children some fine oranges he said he brought from Havana, and in the goodness of his heart insisted upon given the lady a fine parrot of his own, and borrowed from her a cage to bring it up in. Mrs. D. had been too anxious to hear from her husband to suspect any fraud in the story, and gave the man a five dollar bill from a sum she had that day received from the Mechanic's bank. The fellow returned in a few minutes, saying he had occasion to stop in a grocery, where the note was suspected and wished another for it, which he received from the same roll; and then departed, with thanks to the lady, and the two bills and cage in his possession. Not seeing or hearing any more of the man, Mrs. D. looked at the returned bill, and found it to be of a different bank from the one given; and it proving, on examination, to be a counterfeit, she was at no loss to determine the character of the impostor, but unable to discover any traces of the finished cheat who committed it. On the arrival, however, in good health, a few days after, of captain D. who had not been near Havana, or sent any thing home, though confirmed in the fraud of the impostor, she was too well satisfied to report disappointment.

**New Jersey Treasures.**—We understand (says the Trenton Federalist,) that at the meeting of the committee of the Legislature, last week, to whom was confided the trust of settling the accounts of the late Treasurer of this State, a compromise took place between the committee and the sureties, by which they agreed to pay to the State ten thousand dollars, on being exonerated from all further demands. The pretence which has been so indiscreetly given to the public of a different result in the accounts from that reported by the committee of settlement last fall, appears to have been entirely given up.

**From the Albany Register of Feb. 27.**  
**A Machine for cleaning Clover Seed.**  
We have been called upon to view a machine or mill for hulling and cleaning Clover seed, invented by Mr. John Bolton, of Warren, in Herkimer County; and for which he has obtained a patent. It is of simple and cheap construction, and in operation will require a water power equal to that which is required for a run of stone. It may be erected by itself, or applied to the spindle of another mill, in which case it will not cost more than 30 or 40 dollars. With the application of the power above mentioned, it will clean one bushel of seed in an hour. This machine has been tried, during the last year, and found to answer the purpose contemplated by the inventor, whose ingenuity and enterprise deserve the patronage of the Agricultural interest.

**Indians in Florida.**—Captain Bell, acting agent for the Indians in Florida, gives a list of their settlements, which amounts to thirty-five, and he supposes that their whole population does not exceed five thousand souls. He suggests the propriety of endeavouring to obtain from them a cession of the country on the sea-coast, to prevent their settlements from becoming the resort of pirates and smugglers, &c.—the most abandoned of all nations, who keep up a communication between the Islands and Cuba, excite dissatisfaction, violate our laws, and escape with impunity, from the country. And our refugee slaves aim for their settlements, with a view of escaping to the neighbouring islands.

**Cotton,** of a superior quality, is said to have been produced, in the last season, in the eastern part of Illinois. The quantity appears to have been considerable, and it is stated that arrangements are making to go extensively into the cultivation of this rich staple of our country; and they calculate on being able to raise it as cheaply as in any other part of the United States. If the crop succeeds, it will produce no small revolution in the condition of things among us.—ib.

**Canada.**—There are many indications of the prevalence of a revolutionary spirit in these colonies. The executive and legislative bodies are frequently at variance, and speak to and of one another pretty plainly. A certain John Richardson, a member of the council in Lower Canada, lately said in his place, "how can we rescind our resolutions when there is a secret committee sitting in the house of assembly, which is, perhaps, deliberating on the appointment of a governor of their choice on the removal of the person now in the castle, and putting their own in his place." The house of assembly warmly took up this matter—it was a high contempt of the house, a manifest breach of its rights, privileges, &c. and requested the governor to dismiss and punish the said Richardson—but he refused to comply with the request of the house.

**Resolved,** That we consider the practice of soliciting the votes of electors, by the candidates for public office, either from favour or by flattery, promises, entertainment, treats, or rewards, as anti-republican in its principle, injurious to the public peace, interest, and morals; troublesome, degrading, and corrupting, to the candidate; and we do resolve that we will withhold our support from those who shall resort to such practices in future.

**Cabbaging.**—Some villain broke into a Tailor's shop in Springfield, Mass. one night last week, and plundered it of all that was valuable—not even leaving the old goose that had been kept sitting hot in the family of Mr. Thimble for many, many years.

**The U. S. brig Spark, Lieut. Elton,** arrived at Charleston on the 22d ult. from a cruise, having made her passage from Matanzas to the bar, in 62 hours. The Spark has on board seven pirates, whom she took out of a Dutch sloop that they had captured between Aruba and the Spanish Main.—The sloop was given up to the master and the mate, who were found on board of her when in the possession of the pirates. Midshipman O'Bruy died on board the Spark during her cruise, and was buried at the Island of Orna.

**From the National Intelligencer.**  
Monday last was the day on which the semi-annual payment of pensions to Revolutionary Soldiers and others was to be made, throughout the U. States, had the necessary funds been appropriated in time.—We are glad to learn that in this city, the payments were advanced by the Branch Bank (which is here the agent for paying) without waiting for the appropriation law. We hope the same liberality has been shown to the poor old and infirm pensioners, in all the States wherein Banks are agents.

**Richmond, Feb. 26.**  
Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a middle aged Frenchman by the name of Lewis Buck, cut his throat on Mayo's Bridge, and as some approached to arrest the deed, he threw himself from the bridge into the river, and fluttered about for some time before he finally sunk. His body has not been found. He had lodged in the toll-house the night before; and to have been in liquor. The intellects of this unfortunate man are said to have been impaired by sickness and by intemperance.  
Yesterday was taken out of the river the corpse of a negro man who was sitting on Mayo's bridge, on Sunday—and whom some mischievous or sportive boy (name unknown) had pushed into the river—whether intentionally or not, probably, however, the last, is not known.

**GREENSBORO, March 1.**  
On Monday last, the 25th ult. a dwelling house belonging to general Joseph Mackle situated within a few hundred yards of the Sewickly Mills, and occupied by Mr. Jacob M. Young and family, with every article of value in it, was entirely destroyed by fire. The accident occurred in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Young; the latter having left her dwelling, as she supposed, but for a few minutes—before she could return it was in ruins. Three female children were in the house when it took fire; one aged four years and two months, and an infant in the cradle, six months old. The eldest child, becoming alarmed at the threatening danger, went in pursuit of her mother, but had not proceeded far, when it returned, and rescued its two sisters from the flames: the pillows in the cradle had actually caught fire when the infant was taken out of it.

**From the Savannah Republican.**  
In the Chambers of Congress, without the use of *Keyes*, you may see an *Archer* and a *Sergeant*, by the side of a *Hood* near a *Hill*, with *Cannon* and *Tall*, firing at a *Brown Cock* a *White Swan*, a *Sterling* or a *Woodcock*; and at a short distance is a *Plumber* sounding an *Eddy*, with *Little Redds*. In cold weather you may be accommodated with a *Spencer*, and your wife with a *Rich Campbell's* hair *Tucker*; you can see a *Gross* of *Tradesmen*, such as a *Faller*, a *Sawyer*, a *Taylor*, and *More Barbers* than there is employment for; also a number of *Smiths*, employed with *Mattocks* and *Hooks*. If I am *Wright*, there is a *King* in Congress; but as a proof that he is a good republican, a *Butler* and the *Barbers* are his daily associates; and sometimes they accompany him to a *Pitcher*, where they take a *Long drink* of *Mousses* and *Water*.  
A PUNKSTER.

The Adjutant General of the Militia of Pennsylvania, complains, in a letter to the Governor, of the neglect of the Brigade Inspectors to furnish him with returns of the strength of their respective brigades, notwithstanding the repeated applications he made to them for that purpose. He also thinks their inattention to the property committed to their charge, highly censurable; and remarks, that unless they shall be made amenable to court martial, or removable, for neglect of duty, it will be vain to expect correct returns, or information of the state of the militia, or the situation of the public arms.

We have been informed says the Bridge-ton Whig, that Mr. Strickland, the architect of the new Bank of the U. States, who lately visited Europe, has brought with him a complete drawing of the new Patent Flax Machine, so strongly recommended by the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and which dresses flax without rotting, &c. by a speedy and simple operation, leaving the flax in a superior state to what it usually is by the former process.

At a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Madison county, in the State of Illinois, it was  
**Resolved,** That we consider the practice of soliciting the votes of electors, by the candidates for public office, either from favour or by flattery, promises, entertainment, treats, or rewards, as anti-republican in its principle, injurious to the public peace, interest, and morals; troublesome, degrading, and corrupting, to the candidate; and we do resolve that we will withhold our support from those who shall resort to such practices in future.

**Cabbaging.**—Some villain broke into a Tailor's shop in Springfield, Mass. one night last week, and plundered it of all that was valuable—not even leaving the old goose that had been kept sitting hot in the family of Mr. Thimble for many, many years.

**The U. S. brig Spark, Lieut. Elton,** arrived at Charleston on the 22d ult. from a cruise, having made her passage from Matanzas to the bar, in 62 hours. The Spark has on board seven pirates, whom she took out of a Dutch sloop that they had captured between Aruba and the Spanish Main.—The sloop was given up to the master and the mate, who were found on board of her when in the possession of the pirates. Midshipman O'Bruy died on board the Spark during her cruise, and was buried at the Island of Orna.

**From the National Intelligencer.**  
Monday last was the day on which the semi-annual payment of pensions to Revolutionary Soldiers and others was to be made, throughout the U. States, had the necessary funds been appropriated in time.—We are glad to learn that in this city, the payments were advanced by the Branch Bank (which is here the agent for paying) without waiting for the appropriation law. We hope the same liberality has been shown to the poor old and infirm pensioners, in all the States wherein Banks are agents.

**Richmond, Feb. 26.**  
Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a middle aged Frenchman by the name of Lewis Buck, cut his throat on Mayo's Bridge, and as some approached to arrest the deed, he threw himself from the bridge into the river, and fluttered about for some time before he finally sunk. His body has not been found. He had lodged in the toll-house the night before; and to have been in liquor. The intellects of this unfortunate man are said to have been impaired by sickness and by intemperance.  
Yesterday was taken out of the river the corpse of a negro man who was sitting on Mayo's bridge, on Sunday—and whom some mischievous or sportive boy (name unknown) had pushed into the river—whether intentionally or not, probably, however, the last, is not known.

**MIRROR OF LIFE.**  
TO SHOW THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIMES, ITS FORM AND PRESSURE.  
The late freshet has had no material effect on the Lehigh Coal Works, the ice and flood having passed over it, with no other injury than a small breach in one of the dams. The repairs of which, it is said, will not cost 50 dollars.

**MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.**  
At Washington, Penn. on the 23d ult. a frame house and office were consumed by fire—while a number of persons were viewing the ruins, after the flames had ceased, a stack of chimneys fell, and crushed four persons instantly to death, besides severely wounding three others. Among the latter, was a son of the late Judge Addison, who is not expected to survive.

On the 22d Feb. Judge Charlton passed sentence at Savannah, on Howell, Jones and Balvia, for conspeiting. The former was sentenced to four, and the two latter to eight years each at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

A letter from Rome, says, "The Count St. Loo (Louis Bonaparte,) and Jerome Bonaparte, are expected here. The son of Lucien Bonaparte is to espouse the daughter of Joseph Boudot, with a fortune of 30,000 scudi." Another article says—The son of Lucien Bonaparte will marry the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte with a portion of 300,000 scudi.

The ancient family of the celebrated reformer, John Wycliffe, became extinct a few days ago, by the death of Thomas Wycliffe, Esq. whose ancestors have been settled at Richmond, in Yorkshire, ever since the reign of Edward the First.—*London Post.*

The State Authorities of New-York, took the oath of allegiance to the New Constitution, on Monday last. The event was celebrated by a grand military parade, the display of the national flag, salutes, illuminations, &c.

The brig Gen. Lincoln, was wrecked in a gale at Genoa, on the 25th of Dec. when the mate, Mr. Allen, and Charles Rice, a seaman, were drowned. The gale was the most severe that had been experienced for 30 or 40 years past. There had been upwards of thirty vessels driven on shore.—The G. L. belonged to Boston.

*Ontario.*—The Detroit Gazette announces Captain Henry Whiting, of the United States Army, as the author of this admirable little Poem.

*Warning to Mothers.*—Rufus Weed, of Jamaica, lost last week two children, twins, by the nurse giving them more laudanum than they had taken before. They were seven weeks old, and both died the same day.

The state of Maryland has it in contemplation to connect the waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. The produce taken down the Susquehanna last year, to Baltimore, exceeded one million of dollars.

The house of Frederick Brewster, Esq. at Onion River Falls, (Vt.) was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d ult. together with out-houses, carriages, grain, &c. &c. Damage estimated at \$4000.

The British ship of war Athol, of 31 guns, Capt. Boucher, arrived at Charleston, on the 22d, in four days from Havana, having on board \$500,000 in specie.

It is estimated that the late flood at York, in Pennsylvania, occasioned the loss of property to the amount of 20,000 dollars, in that single borough, in consequence of the rise of the Codorus Creek.

In consequence of some misunderstanding among the Naval Officers at Boston, Captains Hull and Shaw have been placed under arrest.

The New-Orleans Editors, in noticing northern typographical dispatch in printing the President's Message a few hours after it was delivered—boast of their superiority, in publishing their Governor's Message near two minutes before it was sent to the legislature by his excellency.

Two attempts have lately been made to set fire to the town of Darien, in Georgia.

The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer is elected to Congress from the county of Albany, by a majority of about 1500.

The Salem (N. J.) Messenger says among the articles that have been washed ashore, opposite this town since the flood, we understand is an account book belonging to Mr. Shipley, of Brandywine, containing charges to the amount of 15,000 dollars.

*Abner Updegraff* was recently indicted in the Mayor's court of Pittsburg, for blasphemously declaring "that the Holy Scriptures were a fable—that they were a contradiction, and that although they contained many good things, yet they contained a great many lies."

"In Baltimore," says the Port Folio "the infamous traffic, the slave trade, prevails to a shameful extent. In the policies of insurance effected in that city, the negroes are denominated *wal* and *iron*." This is but a little better than the flimsy disguise adopted by the French, of calling the slaves *Mules*.

The cultivation of the sugar cane has been commenced in East Florida, with such prospects as to leave little doubt of its entire success. The planting took place in the first week of last month—the cane being carried from Georgia.







## THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,  
That gives it all its flavour."

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

### ENIGMA.

I'm sometimes young, yet oftener old,  
I'm found in every station,  
Yet if my origin is told,  
'Tis the meepest in th' nation.  
Of use I am to all man-kind,  
Receiving oft his thought;  
To me he discloses his inmost mind,  
If lost, I'm always sought.  
Yet hard my fate—I'm often press'd,  
And with a weapon pointed,  
Receiving wounds, am sore distress'd,  
And with dull black anointment.  
I oft contain the vilest speech,  
And oft the most persuasive;  
I help the Minister to preach,  
Oft am in terms evasive.  
To fair ones too, oft call in haste,  
My service to your mind,  
With me you strive to show your taste,  
Tho' I'm of different kinds. ALVIANO.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

I shall be agreeably surprised if the following ENIGMA will not puzzle your correspondents.

I'm a Turk and a Tartar, a Trague and a Scot,  
I'm a bold jolly tar, I'm a tinker and a sot,  
I'm a Dane and a Dutchman, an Englishman too,  
I'm a black and a white, a christian and Jew!  
I'm a King and a Queen, and a proud Spanish don,  
I'm a beggar, a monster, an Emperor's son;  
I'm a parson, a priest, a miser, a rake,  
I'm a doctor, a patient, a hob at the wake;  
I'm a delicate princess, a cobbler, a squire,  
I'm a Virgin, a wife, and a Franciscan friar;  
I'm a printer, a poet who offers you rhymes,  
I'm what you and I, and we all are at times.

KELIOGHOSKI.

### GREEK EPIGRAM—A MISER'S PANTRY.

A mouse was in the Pantry spied,  
"What dost thou there?" the Master cried,  
"I'll make thee better skelter!"  
"Nay," said the mouse, "now be not rude,  
I came not here, I know not, for food,  
I only came for shelter."  
"Why art this fussy with me, poor Mouse,  
When if I did come in thy house,  
No appetite incline'd me;  
And 'twas not love, but very fear,  
Conceiving, worthy sir, that here  
No cat would think to find me!"

QUERY—"What are the Chemical ingredients in the composition of a modern physician? and what is the method of process for his extraction?"

QUERY—"By whom, and when were the antipodes discovered?"

A Persian Poet takes the following monstrously ungallant liberty with the fair sex:  
"When thou art married seek to please thy wife; but listen not to all she says. From man's right side a rib was taken to form the woman, and wouldst thou straighten it? It breaks, but bends not; since then 'tis plain that crooked is woman's temper, forgive her faults, and blame her not; nor let them anger thee, nor coercion use, as all is vain to straighten what is curved."

A gentleman who drives a pair of Dun coloured horses, was lately met by an acquaintance, whom he thus accosted, "You see I have changed my colours—now drive Duns." "I am happy to hear of it," replied the other, "and I hope the change is for the better, as I remember when the Duns used to drive you."

At a wedding in a country church, in Somersetshire, the bride, who had been by her worthy pastor well grounded in the Church Catechism, and who had not perhaps, studied the matrimonial service with that laudable zeal which many ladies think necessary, upon being as usual, asked the question, "wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?"—she cut short the Clergyman, by innocently replying, "Yes, verily, with God's help and so I will, and I heartily thank our heavenly Father that he hath brought me to this state."

It is related of an incumbent in the county of York, England, that he had precisely twelve written sermons, for the edification and comfort of his parishioners, which were pretty generally delivered, in orderly rotation, in the course of the year. On being remonstrated with by some of his hearers, with all due submission for having preached the same sermon to them, and from the same text, on the preceding Sunday, he vindicated himself, with his wonted simplicity, by declaring that he was sure he had laid them right, but supposed his wife must have shuffled them.

Cure for indigestion.—Bread made of wheat flour, without being bolted, is a most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion, or costiveness. Persons accustomed to a sedentary life, would derive great benefit from the constant use of it. It is sweeter than bread made of the finest flour. Several families in Harrisburgh have already commenced using it, and in this city, it is prescribed by the most eminent Physicians for the above complaint.

### FOREIGN ARTICLES.

A gentleman resident at Harrow, made frequent complaints to the Masters of the great school there, of his garden being stripped of its fruit, even before it became ripe; but to no purpose. Tired of applying to the Masters for redress, he at length appended to the boys, and sending for one to his house, he said, "Now my good fellow, I'll make this agreement with you and your companions: let the fruit remain on the trees till it becomes ripe, and I promise to give you half." The boy coolly replied, "I can say nothing to the proposition, sir, myself, but will make it known to the rest of the boys, and inform you of their decision to-morrow." To-morrow came, and with it this reply, "The gentlemen of Harrow

cannot agree to receive so unequal a share, since Mr. — is an individual, and we are so many."

**TRAVELLING EXTRAORDINARY**—A paragraph in the Plymouth Dock paper of Saturday informs, that in consequence of opposition among the coach proprietors, the fares from thence to Worcester and London, has been reduced to a few shillings; and, as a further inducement to travellers, it is stated, that on Sunday the safety coach would leave Werkley's Hotel at any or no fare, just as the passengers chose!—that breakfast would be provided at W's in the morning, lunch at Goss's Seven Stars, Totteness, in the forenoon, and dinner and wine at Congden's Hotel, Exeter, without any charge! In compliance with this notice Mr. C. we understand, provided a very handsome dinner, over which was exhibited a placard to the following effect:—J. C. will feel obliged to any gentleman for partaking of this.—N. B. All free, shall be glad to see our friends again to-morrow."

### The Novelist's Library, Vol. I.

JUST published, by HICKMAN & HAZZARD, No. 121 Chesnut street. THE NOVELIST'S LIBRARY, Vol. I. containing the History of Novels, by Mrs. F. Sheridan, with a Biographical Preface, and embellished with a handsome frontispiece. Price to subscribers, 50 cts. per vol. sewed—non-subscribers, 62 1/2 cts. per vol.

Our friends and the public are respectfully informed, that we intend to publish, in a neat and uniform manner, two editions, 32mo, and two vols. of the most popular tales, among which are, Johnson's Rasselas, Voltaire's Zadig, Almon and Hammet, Tales of the Castle, Fairy Tales, &c. Each work to be embellished with an elegant frontispiece. The object in printing two editions, is to offer a choice of two sizes—each will contain the same matter. Some will prefer the 32mo, on account of its being more portable, others the 8vo, for being in fewer volumes. march 2—6w

### WM. WALLACE.

No. 22 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Has Received of the late Arrivals, TEN cases of LEGHORN, containing an assortment of Mens', Womens' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, which will be sold by the case, dozen or otherwise, as low as they can be bought in the city.

### ALSO,

Fashionable Winter Bonnets, White Clip and American Straw do. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.  
1 case super. black and colored Bombazeens,  
1 do. Elegant Merino Shawls and Scarfs,  
3 do. Nankin and Canton Grapes,  
1 do. new style Merino pattern Furniture Cloth,  
Irish Linens, Sheetings, and Diapers.  
An assortment of French and India Silks, Lace Veils, Shawls, &c.  
4 1/2 Ingrain Carpeting, 4 1/2 English Ingrain Hemp do. a new and superior article.  
With a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods and Millinery line. dec 22—4f

### S. Page & C. P. Lisle,

BROKERS, SCRIVENERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, No. 8, South Fifth street. Persons having money to put out at interest, may be accommodated with a variety of property in the city or county—Also, bills, bonds, and notes of hand discounted at their office, where Real Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Lands, Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold on Commission. Naturalization Papers for Aliens drawn. Pensions secured. Mechanics' Books posted. Insolvents' Petitions drawn, and their business attended to throughout. Writings of all kinds correctly executed. Money always to be had on good security, and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney, may be convenient or useful.  
N. B. A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept open for inspection and insertion. Twenty five cents charge for an entry. Jan. 12—6m

### FOR SALE,

BY C. P. WAYNE,

At the South West corner of Fourth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

### LOOKING GLASSES,

OF ALL KINDS,

BRASS Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, Lamps, Tentative Tea and Coffee Pots, Castors, Tea Trays, Waiters, Soufflers and Trays, Bellows, Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors, and a great many other articles for HOUSEKEEPERS, which will be sold cheap for CASH.

At the above Store may be had, an assortment of

### DRY GOODS.

feb 9—6f

### REMOVAL.

ROBERT THOMPSON has removed his Establishment from No. 7, North Front street, to No. 137, WASHINGTON STREET, NEW-YORK, where in future it will be conducted under the firm of

### ROBERT THOMPSON & CO.

Who have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool a choice and valuable assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GENUINE (L) ENGLISH BLISTER, CROWLEY, SHEAR, and BEST REFINED CAST STEEL, which they will sell to Wholesale Dealers on very reasonable terms. feb. 16—6f

### HARDWARE.

A GENERAL assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. may be constantly obtained on moderate terms, by Store-keepers and others, for cash or credit, at the subscriber's store, No. 57 Market, third door below Second street. THOMAS SHIPLEY.

Jan. 12—6m

Mrs. Shallus's Circulating Library,

No. 94, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

MRS. S. informs her friends and the public in general, that she continues her establishment at No. 94 South Third street, where may be had, all the latest English and American publications. In consequence of the present scarcity of money, all subscriptions commenced after the first of February, 1822, will be at \$5 per year, \$2 1/2 for 6 months, and \$1 50 per quarter—Payable in advance.

N. B. Catalogues of the Library are just published, in which are included all the works. feb 27—4f

### JAMES B. WOOD,

42 SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets, (Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.)

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Flour, and the old Dutch Flour, likewise, Pans for cleaning Coffee and Rice, and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had at above, and others of all sorts and sizes. FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices. Orders for shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms. feb 23—4f

### In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between John Gaunt, Executor, and Achsah Gaunt, Executrix of Samuel Gaunt, deceased. On Bill to foreclose, &c. Jan'y 22d, 1822. And, Stacy Kirkbride, Martha Kirkbride, and Thomas Wilson, Defendants.

IT appearing to the Court that process of Subpoena to appear, &c. hath issued against the above named defendants, and that Stacy Kirkbride hath not caused his appearance to be entered, as according to the rules of this Court, the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly served—and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Stacy Kirkbride is out of this State and in the State of Pennsylvania—Upon opening the matter this day to the Court on behalf of Aa. Ogden Dayton, Solicitor, and of counsel with the Complainants, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said Stacy Kirkbride to appear, plead, answer or demur to the Complainants' Bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the first Tuesday of April next, and in case he shall fail to do so, the complainants' bill shall be taken as confessed, and thereupon such decree be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date hereof in the Salem Messenger, a newspaper printed and published in Salem, in this State, for the space of six weeks successively, once in each week, and also in a newspaper printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A True Copy, Wm. Hyer, Clerk. feb 9—4w

### In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between Josiah Miller, Complainant, On Bill to foreclose, &c. January 16, 1822. And Barbara Causb, John Causb, John Haines and others, Defendants.

IT appearing to the Court that process of Subpoena to appear, &c. hath issued against the above named defendants, and that John Haines, one of the above named defendants, has not caused his appearance to be entered, as according to the rules of this Court the same ought to have been entered, in case such process had been duly served; and it also appearing by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said John Haines resides out of this state, and in the state of Pennsylvania—upon opening the matter, this day, to the Court, by W. N. Jeffers, Solicitor, and of Counsel with the complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said John Haines to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the first Tuesday of April next, and in case he shall fail to do so, the complainant's bill shall be taken as confessed against him, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date hereof in the Salem Messenger, a newspaper printed and published in Salem, in this state, for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week, and also in a newspaper printed and published in the state of Pennsylvania, within the said twenty days, for four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A True Copy, Wm. Hyer, Clerk. feb 9—4w

### In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between William Ford, Complainant, On Bill to foreclose, &c. January 16th, 1822. And Joseph Lodge, Nathan Folwell, Jeffery S. Clark, & Paul Wright, Defendants.

IT appearing to the Court that process of Subpoena to appear, &c. hath issued against the above named defendants, and that Nathan Folwell, one of the above named defendants, hath not caused his appearance to be entered as, according to the rules of this court, the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly served; and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Nathan Folwell resides out of this state, and in the state of Pennsylvania—upon opening the matter, this day, to the Court, by W. N. Jeffers, Solicitor, and of Counsel with the complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said Nathan Folwell to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the Complainant's bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the first Tuesday of April next, and in case he shall fail to do so, the Complainant's bill shall be taken as confessed against him, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order shall be published within twenty days after the date hereof in the Salem Messenger, a newspaper printed and published in Salem, in this state, for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week, and also in a newspaper printed and published in the state of Pennsylvania, within the said twenty days, for four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A True Copy, Wm. Hyer, Clerk. feb 9—4w

### THE CELEBRATED

### CEYLON TOOTH POWDER.

THE recipe for this excellent Dentifrice was sent by a gentleman in the East Indies to his friend in England, where it is universally used and highly approved, being a preventative of the TOOTHACHE. It purifies and sweetens the Breath; causes the Teeth to be a beautiful white; improves the enamel and strengthens the Gums. Very few have been known to have the Toothache, or Rheumatism in the Gums, who have constantly used it. For sale by THOMAS S. ANNE'S, Sole Agent for the proprietor, No. 141 Chesnut street. A liberal discount made to those who buy in retail. Also a choice assortment of PERFUMERY. Jan. 12—6m

### A. NICHOLLS, Saw-Maker,

No. 118 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

HAS lately commenced manufacturing SAWS of various descriptions, such as Cast steel and German Iron-back Saws, Brass-back Saws, &c. Wood Saw Webs, Breaking, Turning and Chair Webs, Lock and Key-hole Saws, Circular Saws, &c. Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up in the neatest manner.

Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order. All the above Saws, in point of temper and workmanship, is warranted superior to any imported, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHANICS' TOOLS, in general. feb 2—4f

### QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KEYBORN & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from \$2 50 to \$25 the thousand. feb 2—4f

### John and Thomas Cluley,

WIRE FENDER and CAGE MAKERS, No. 17 South Fourth street, next door to the Indian Queen, manufacture all articles in the Wire line on reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the U. States promptly attended to. feb 2—4f

### From Goodwin's Office.

ON the 12th day of February, at 3 o'clock, P. M. agreeably to the promise of the Manager, the drawing of the first Class of the new series, Union Canal Lottery took place at the Washington Hall, and the numbers drawn as follows, which determined the fate of the whole Lottery in five minutes.

### No. 13—3—19—27—29

Drawn from the wheel out of thirty numbers. Having closed the above Lottery to the satisfaction of the public, the second class of the new series, with the following scheme, is offered, and to be drawn in five minutes, positively on the 11th April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Washington Hall.

SCHEME.			
SECOND CLASS—NEW SERIES.			
1	Prize of	5,000	is 5,000
1		1,500	1,500
1		800	800
3		200	600
4		100	400
250		12	3,000
1500		6	9,000
1760 Prizes			20,300
2500 Blanks			

4060 Tickets, at \$5 is 20,300

The prizes in this lottery will be determined by thirty numbers as before.

Whole tickets for sale at \$5 50, Halves 2 75, Quarters 1 37 1/2, Eighths 68 1/2.

Prizes to be subject as usual to 15 per cent.

### Grand State Lottery.—10th Class.

Draws on the 16th of April.

SCHEME.			
1	Prize of	10,000	is 10,000
2		5,000	5,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
100		50	5,000
100		20	6,000
6500		6	35,000
7033 Prizes			100,000
12967 Blanks			

20,000 Tickets 5 100,000

Prizes payable in 60 days after the conclusion of the Lottery.

### Pennsylvania Lottery—2d Class.

SCHEME.			
1	Prize of	\$15,000	is \$15,000
1		8,000	8,000
1		5,000	5,000
3		2,000	6,000
5		1,000	5,000
Several		500	5,000
100		100	&c. &c.

Whole Tickets, 7 00 | Quarters, 1 75

Half do. 3 50 | Eighths, 87 1/2

Sixteenths, 44.

The subscriber returns his thanks for the liberal support he has received from his friends and the public in his various concerns as a Commission Merchant and Broker, and begs leave to assure them that every attention shall be paid to trusts reposed, that orders for the various lotteries in different states shall have due attention—and for all prizes drawn in State Lotteries, cash will be instantly paid when drawn. Clubs and companies will be served on the most reasonable terms. Notes, bills and bonds discounted. Money advanced on mortgages—several valuable farms for sale, in Montgomery, Bucks, and other counties, by

Thomas Goodwin,

Lottery and Exchange Broker,

N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets, No. 77.

N. B. A valuable farm, of about one hundred acres, to rent, about 14 miles from the city.— Likewise, several houses and lots in the village of Haddonfield, four miles from Philadelphia. feb 2—4f

### WALDREN BEACH,

86 LOMBARD STREET.

MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles:—Coke, Cast-iron and Roll Blacking—Windsor Soap, and Wash Balls—Potassium, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.

N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail. feb 2—4f

### G. PERSICO,

DRAWING Master and Miniature Painter, has taken a room at Robinson's Carving and Gilding Store, No. 86 Chestnut street, where he will take Likenesses on moderate terms. Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings if more agreeable. He also intends opening a Drawing School, where all the branches of the art will be taught if a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained.

Terms—at his room, per quarter, \$9—Private lessons at their dwellings, do. \$12. feb 2—4f

### THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, No. 76 Lombard street, a large assortment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, &c. which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms. feb 2—4f

### IRON CHEST.

ANY person having one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by leaving a note, directed to S. at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, stating price, size, &c. oct 6—4f

### JOHN M'CLOUD, 46 Market street,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms. feb 2—4f

### JAMES BIRD,

BOOT and SHOEMAKER.

N. B. 25 North Third street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. feb 2—4f

### THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 Carters Alley, a few doors from Third street directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of Eastern Shoes. feb 2—4f

### JOSEPH COGGINS.

### FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having purchased that old established Nursery formerly the property of Samuel Coles, deceased, in addition to his former establishment, will be enabled to furnish his customers with a large and general assortment of APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY and APRICOT TREES.

Catalogues may be had by applying to the Subscriber, or can be sent to Market Street Ferry, upper side, if required, any day except Sunday. JOSEPH FRENCH, Jun.

Moorestown, (N. J.) Oct. 20, 1821—6m

### HAT STORE,

No. 21 NORTH THIRD STREET.

P. C. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability. oct 27—4f

### VENETIAN BLIND

MADE, painted, and fitted up in the most elegant manner, at the Columbian Glass and Paint Factory, No. 104, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. The subscriber devotes the whole of this business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers who are involved in a labyrinth of private orders from any part of the country exacting fidelity and despatch, by the public's satisfaction. JOHN YATMAN, Jan 12—6m

### CHESTNUT WARD HOTEL

Back of No. 3 South Fourth Street.

JOHN CLULEY takes leave most respectfully to return his grateful thanks for the encouragement he has received in his recent attempt—and to inform his friends and the public that they can be regularly supplied with MODE BEEF SOUP, prepared in the very best manner, every day, (Sunday's excepted), from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M.—SALLADS, &c. &c. Families supplied.

Diners and Suppers at the shortest notice. N. B. J. C. has excellent rooms for the accommodation of Arbitrators, Clubs, Societies, &c. nov 10—4f

### Wholesale and Retail Brewery.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with BEER and ALE, at the following prices, viz. five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 18 cts. per gallon—Table Beer at 64 cents per gallon. Yeast, &c. WM. STEVENSON, No. 64, corner of Gray's Alley and Front street, sept 15—4f

### MAHOGANY.

JOHN JAMES, Jun. Cabinet, Chair and Wooden Blind Maker, No. 28 North Fifth street, is located above the sign of the White Horse, and near door to the sign of the Lamb, has for sale, MAHOGANY-Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, CHINA, JAPAN and SPIRIT VARNISH, and GLASS. N. B. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms. 3 sep 9—4f

### CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

Silk, Woollen, and Cotton Dyer, &c. &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. &c. to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. feb 2—4f

### LEATHER STORE.

ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 55 First STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an